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used in note (7). Dr. SCHEINER does not believe it possible that dark lines can exist in the spectrum of γ *Cassiopeiæ*, as none have ever been seen in numerous photographs taken at Potsdam! Nevertheless, dark lines have been observed visually and photographically by KEELER, photographically at HARVARD College Observatory, and photographically at LICK Observatory.

Similarly, the doubts expressed by Professor SCHEINER, in notes (1), (8), (9), will not be sustained; on the contrary, the statements made by the translator will prevail.

While, perhaps, more attention has here been called to the book's weak points than to its strong points, my criticisms have not been made in any hostile spirit. The points which can be criticised unfavorably constitute an exceedingly small part of the book. The translation takes its place as the standard work, not only in English-speaking countries, but in all countries where astrophysical studies are prosecuted. The volume should be found in the library of every one who is interested in the details of celestial spectroscopy.

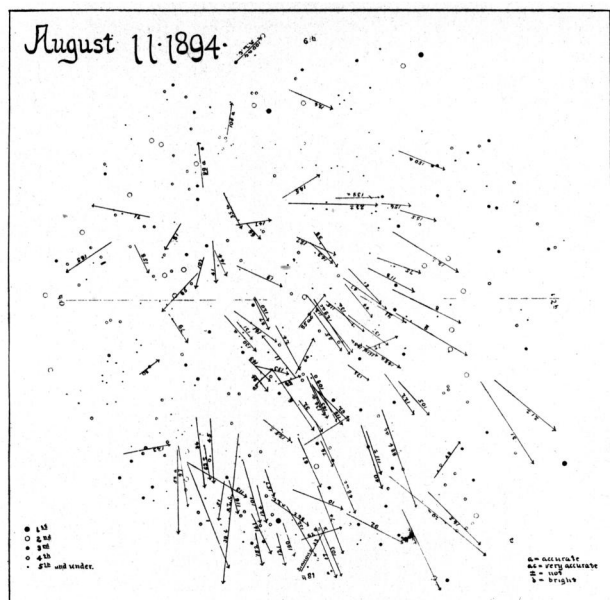
W. W. C.

CHANGE IN THE LATENT IMAGE OF AN EXPOSED DRY PLATE.

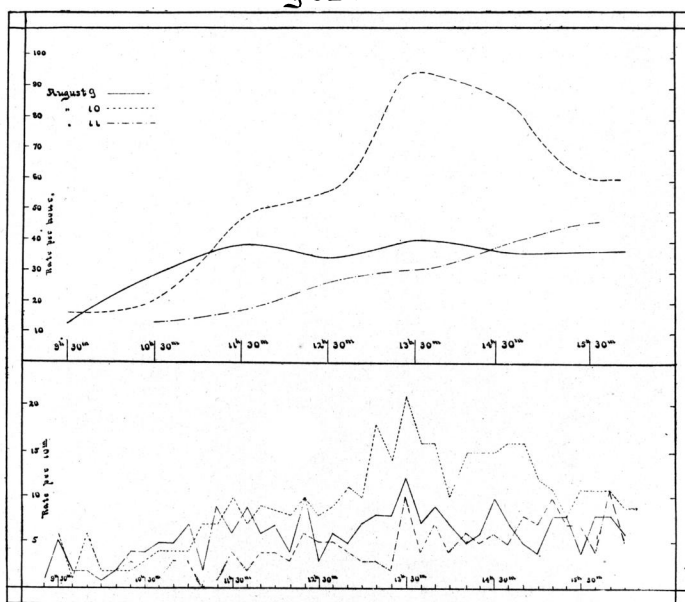
In October, 1894, while developing some CARBUTT B plates which had been exposed on the Sun in the months of June to October, I was led to suspect a change in the latent photographic image, and some of the same plates were exposed on November 1, for the purpose of determining the matter. These experimental plates were developed on January 15 and February 1. They show that the image had entirely disappeared in all except one case, and that was *extremely* faint. Every precaution was taken to eliminate accidental changes. From two exposures on the same plate, made November 1, 1894, and February 2, 1895, with the images overlapping, it is apparent that the exposed part fully recovered its sensitiveness in the interval, as the later exposure was of full density (including the portion which lapped over the first exposure); the first image being *extremely* faint. The change may be peculiar to that particular kind of plate or lot of plates, as a similar exposure on a CARBUTT A plate seems to show no such change.

C. D. PERRINE.

LICK OBSERVATORY, February 2, 1895.



Meteor Paths charted at the Lick Observatory
by C.D. Perrine.



Frequency Curves of Meteors, from observations at the
Lick Observatory on August 9, 10, 11, 1894. Deduced by N. F. Poole.